New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. XXVI. ... NO. 1,321.

The Weekly Tribune.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The (London) *Times* expresses new fears of the cattle plague, which has reappeared in three slices of England, and is menacing in Eastern Europe. It will now have occasion to repeat its advice as to "stamping out"—not the Fenians, but the cattle.

Much is said in praise of the yacht race, but public opinion has not yet shaped itself into giving full credit to whom it is due. We believe that the honor of the recent victory belongs, so far as seamanship is concerned, to Capt. Samuels, the sailing-master of the Henrietta—the same officer who commanded the clipper ship Dreadnought when she made, some years ago, the fastest of sailing passages across the Atlantic.

The Eastern question begins to look again more ominous. Candia is not conquered, but, according to the latest dispatch from Athens, the Turks have been defeated by the insurgents with heavy loss. An intervention of the European Powers in the affairs of the Greek subjects of Turkey is again spoken of. Austria is charged by a semi-official paper of Berlin with an intention of invading Turkey—a charge which, we need hardly say, deserves no credit. Austria will for many years to come think more of preventing than of attempting invasions.

The Republicans of the Legislature yesterday agreed in caucus upon Mr. Edmund L. Pitts of Orleans as their candidate for Speaker; and after a quarrel that would shame the choicest episodes of Tammany, the Democratic caucus pledged its vote for Jarvis Lord of Monroe. The election of Mr. Pitts will undoubtedly satisfy the best interests of the State. In all the reformatory measures of late carried through the Legislature, and especially as a friend to this city, and an enemy of its cormorants, Mr. Pitts has been an earnest and able worker.

Victor Hugo has written, like Garibaldi, a letter of sympathy with the cause of the Cretan insurgents. ...

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Late Washington dispatches state that Mr. Stevens is preparing some important measures, which will be introduced immediately on the assembling of Congress. They look to radical changes in both Executive and Judicial quarters. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to military trials, together with the report of other important decisions shortly to follow, in which it is alleged they tend to declare several laws now on the statute book unconstitutional, have produced a feeling of alarm. Several able jurists in both Houses are seriously considering the propriety of Congress taking immediate action to avert serious dangers. The President is said to have conferred with several of the Judges of the Supreme Court in regard to the positions assumed by Congress toward the Southern States. When he announced to the Commissioner from South Carolina, Mr. Weatherly, that the Supreme Court would declare the amendment unconstitutional, he is thought to have spoken by the card. ... Enough is known of Secretary McCulloch's proposed new tariff, devised by Mr. D. A. Wells as a substitute for the bill passed by the House, to make it certain that it opposes the protective legislation of the House of Representatives last Session, and embodies the views of the opponents of that legislation. It is a triumph of the foreign importing interest over manufacturers and laborers, and it reenacts the insufficient rates of duty under which the industry of the country is now perishing. On some articles Mr. Wells proposes an advance over present rates; on others he reduces the rates; the free list he enlarges considerably; but on the whole the scheme is a reënactment of the existing tariff. The Alabama loyalists now in Washington are in possession of some particulars of the movement which Gov. Parsons has been home to aid. The Legislature meets at Montgomery on the 15th inst. Notice is given for a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the amendment. Gov. Parsons's late visit was to secure ratification. It is believed that not only will this be done, but that an election will be ordered to fill offices now filled by men excluded under the third section. Such prominent politicians have been selected by the Administration party, those who, while in full sympathy with the Rebellion, were not at the same time technically disqualified from holding office, for the reason that they have never taken the oath of allegiance or held office. A brother of the Rebel Morgan, himself a prominent advocate of Secession, and an able lawyer, is to be nominated as Governor ...

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE FENIANS.

THE INDIANS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRANCE.

PRUSSIA.

AUSTRIA.

ITALY.

SPAIN.

TURKEY.

LETTER FROM VICTOR HUGO.

From The Galaxy for Jan. 1.

SUMMER HOURS.

To-night! the wind is at the door [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the street
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the poor Old Year,
[illegible] of rain and snow
[illegible]

With [illegible] the fire,
And, [illegible]
And [illegible] scent
[illegible] blend,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the tree
[illegible] come back to me

And [illegible]
[illegible] the grove,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] in Summer hours,
Under the shady Sylvan bowers.

One [illegible] and one is fair,
And [illegible] hair,
But [illegible] eyes
Are [illegible]
[illegible]
To the [illegible] to hear,
[illegible] boughs
[illegible]

"[illegible] fairy tale—
[illegible] nightingale,"
Or, "[illegible]
Athwart the [illegible] of the grove,
To [illegible] bride
And [illegible] the demons that after them ride—
Ride—Ride!"
O, her eyes were all sunshine, or all rain,
Just as you touched her with the strain.

And yet another looks up to me
In the [illegible] of the pine-wood tree,
[illegible] when the mocking-bird
[illegible]
But [illegible] one day
When a thrush [illegible] from a spray,
And thus to the [illegible] bird she sung
In a [illegible] rung!

"Bird of the russet wings
And silver tongue,
My heart [illegible]
All birds among.

For, in thy voice I hear
No [illegible] strain,
Repeat thy thrill so clear, ...
Sing it again!

Not for the mocking bird
Doth my heart yearn,
Like a false lover's word
His notes I spurn.

Thrush singing truthfully,
Fly not away;
Stay with me, sing to me
All through the day!"

And other forms unto my eyes
Up from the dying embers rise,
The last and loveliest, one that came
Dwelling a moment in the flame:
But, hark! [illegible] at the door
The [illegible], with knock and roar,
And damsels, and birds and flowers,
Are vanished, all—and Summer hours.

CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHIPPLE'S CHARACTER AND CHARACTERISTIC MEN.

CHARACTER AND CHARACTERISTIC MEN. By Edwin P. Whipple. 16mo, pp. 321. Ticknor & Fields.

It is seldom that writings prepared for occasional purposes exhibit any qualities which afford assurance of permanent interest. The charm of the lecture, the anniversary discourse, the popular oration, the brilliant article in the magazine or daily journal, passes away with the excitements of the opportunity that gave them birth. The public taste is less exacting in regard to performances which lay no claim on the future, but are prompted by the demands of a present necessity. Often the production of the moment awakens an agreeable surprise by its contrast with the inferior matter that is found in its company. A composition of a little more than the usual brilliancy or grace is extolled in a periodical when it would meet with but slight favor in a book. Hence, literary merit is severely tested when it comes to judgment in the pages of a volume. As a rule, an author who has gained credit by the ephemeral creations of his pen is guilty of an unwise ambition if he covets the honor of seeing them preserved in good type and handsome binding. Of course there are signal exceptions to the correctness of these remarks. There are some authors whom we are delighted to meet in whatever form they may make their appearance. Come when they will, they are always welcome. Served up in every shape, even ten times repeated, their broken fragments find a caressing reception. Not a line from the pen of Washington Irving or Thackeray, though it has done duty in a hundred ways, but possesses a priceless value. The living writer, though challenging [illegible] illustrious masters [illegible] yet command the attention of [illegible] of his past utterance, thereby [illegible] to the possession of qualities of [illegible] the general value of miscellaneous re[illegible] have had reference to the author of the present volume only in the way of contrast. Impressed with the original thought, analytic acumen, vigorous expression, and affluent illustration, which vivify its pages, we have been naturally reminded of the signal difference between them and the mediocre productions which aspire from a transient reputation to lasting fame—the mortal vainly striving to put on immortality. Mr. Whipple, on the contrary, is the possessor of intellectual traits which entitle the offspring of his mind to an honorable place in our permanent literature. He is essentially a man of books. He has read widely, and read well. His singular faculty of association makes what he has once mastered his own forever. His dexterous handling of the large resources of literary history is remarkable. Few men, even those whose lives have been exclusively devoted to letters, have such a wide acquaintance with the written wisdom of the great teachers of every age. But he is never oppressed with the burden of erudition. He has too rich a vitality of mind to become the slave of his own studies. No favorite master of thought exercises sufficient power over his spirit to impair the elasticity of his temper. He is singularly receptive of the highest ideas; he never disdains to accept impressions from worthy and noble external sources; but he does not cease, on that account, to keep his own forces completely in hand, his reverence never becomes servility, nor his submission to good influences, passiveness.

In his critical capacity, the department in which perhaps he has won his highest distinctions, Mr. Whipple is remarkable as much for the justness of his intentions as for the sagacity of his judgments. No love of paradox, no temptation of rhetorical effect, no assumptions of originality, are permitted to allure him from the integrity of his purpose in deciding on the merits of intellectual productions. We need not say that he is never guilty of the indescribable meanness of disparaging the works of an author through jealousy of his fame, or vitiating the purity of his estimates by personal antipathies. The paltry rivalries for which a certain class of pretenders to literary honors are proverbial, are wholly foreign to his nature. His decisions, though we do not say that they always command our assent, are founded on broad and generous principles. If he sometimes fails in their application, it is not from prejudice, certainly never from malice, seldom from narrowness of view, but from the necessary limitation of the human faculties.

The diction of Mr. Whipple, though often betraying a curious elaborateness of structure, does not always do justice to the clear and sharp outlines of his thought. In numerous instances, the precision of the idea is impaired by a too luxurious expenditure of words. His sentences might be coined into a more polished surface, with a greater neatness of finish, without losing their naturalness or becoming finical or effeminate. They are never wanting in point or force, often even they are models of sinewy strength; but they would have no less masculine energy if they exhibited a little more elegance and grace in their costume.

In rare cases, Mr. Whipple's vivacity seems to be combined with a slight dash of petulance. Though not easily provoked, his patience is not absolutely inexhaustible. His toleration of dullness and pretension is perhaps greater than is common with men, but it will hardly entitle him to a place among the angels.

Some favorite forms of expression are of such frequent recurrence, although their temperate use doubtless enhances the liveliness of his style, as almost to subject Mr. Whipple to the charge of a tendency at least to an occasional vicious mannerism. He indulges largely in the figure of antithesis, and often with admirable effect. Many of his happiest sentences are suggested by an antithesis of thought. For instance: "The great danger of the conservative is his temptation to surrender character and trust in habits; the great danger of the radical is his temptation to discard habits without forming character. One is liable to mental apathy, the other to mental anarchy; and apathy and anarchy are equally destitute of conservative force and essential individuality."

Another passage presents a string of well-conceived antitheses, and, as a whole, presents a favorable illustration of Mr. Whipple's characteristic style: "Carlyle, always writing of heroism in merely heroic, because he hates falsehood rather than loves truth, and is a disorganizer of wrong rather than an organizer of right. His writings tend to split the mind into a kind of splendid disorder, and we purchase some shining fragments of thought at the expense of weakened will. Being negative, he cannot communicate life and inspiration to others; for negation ends in despair, and love alone can communicate the life of hope. His negative thought, therefore, can never become a positive thing; it can pout, sneer, gibe, snarl, hate, deride, deny, but it cannot elect, it cannot create. Now men may be soldiers, patriots, and reformers, from the inspiration of hatred; but they cannot be heroic. It is love, and love alone, whose sweet might liberates men from the thraldom of personal considerations, and lifts them into the exhilarating region of an illustrious unity. It is not the fear of shame, but love of glory, which makes the purely heroic soldier. It is not hatred of other nations, but love of his own, which makes the heroic patriot. It is not hatred of falsehood and wrong, but love of truth and right, which makes the heroic thinker and reformer. And it is not the fear of hell and hatred of the Devil, but the love of heaven, which makes the heroic saint. All the hatred, all the fear, are incidental and accidental, but central and positive. We should hardly style old King Clovis a saint on the strength of the passion he flew into when the account of the Crucifixion was read to him, and of his fierce exclamation, 'I would I had been there with my valiant Franks! I would have redressed his wrongs!'"

We cannot, however, approve so highly of a sentence like the following, in which the analysis seems to have been made for the sake of the verbal jingle at the close: "To assert that circumstances create character is to eliminate from character that vital causative energy which is its essential characteristic; and to assert that circumstances are the creation of character, is to endow character with the power not only to create, but to furnish the materials of creation. *The result of both processes would not be character, but caricature.*"

Similar examples, perhaps not greatly to be blamed, but still presenting rather a meretricious play on words are occasionally to be found: "A collection of poetic materials, *not fused, but confused.*" "Whose *many-sidedness* was the feeble expression of a personality without sufficient to rise even into *one-sidedness.*" "If Webster as an orator was *inductive*, and Calhoun *deductive*, Clay was most assuredly *seductive*." A few examples may be collected of expressions that are uncouth as cubs which the mother bear has not yet licked into shape: "The Bible vanishes in a pause of deglutitional satisfaction." "Through all the fear, and discord, and fussy miscreantiveness of such chaotic minds, there runs an unmistakable individuality by which you can discriminate one crazy head from another." "In the panegyric of cold spirits, Washington disappears in a cloud of ceremonious places; in the rhodomontade of boiling patriots, he expires in the agonies of taut."

The essay on "Character," with which the volume opens, draws its principal illustrations from the history of eminent men of letters in different countries. It abounds in the most distinctions, and expresses many profound and subtle views of life in vigorous language. Nothing could be better in its kind than the acute discrimination with which the genius of Gibbon is defined:

Guizot and Milman have both subjected the original collections, consulted by Gibbon in his history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, to the minutest scrutiny, to see if the historian has perverted, falsified, or suppressed facts. Their judgment is in favor of his honesty and his conscientious research. Yet this by no means proves that we can obtain through his history the real truth of persons and events. The whole immense tract of history he traverses he has thoroughly *Gibbonized*. The qualities of his character steal into every paragraph, the words are instinct with Gibbon's nature; though the facts may be obtained from without, the relations in which they are disposed are communicated from within, and the human race for fifteen centuries is made tributary to Gibbon's thought, wears the colors and badges of Gibbon's nature, is denied the possession of any pure and exalted experiences which Gibbon cannot verify by his own, and the reader, who is magnetized by the historian's genius, rises from the perusal of the vast work informed of nothing as it was to itself but of anything as it appeared to Gibbon, and especially doubting two things—that there is any chastity in women, or any divine truth in Christianity.

Passages are not rare which, by their condensation of thought and exuberant energy of expression, remind one of the better days of English prose. The following on the necessary limitation of freedom is selected not as the best, but as one of the briefest:

Freedom no less than order is the product of inward control restraint, and that large and liberal discourse of intellect [illegible]

[illegible]

LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN OF OXFORD."

THE GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION—THE MEETING IN ST. JAMES'S HALL AND MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH—MR. AYRTON'S ATTACK ON QUEEN VICTORIA—THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION AT WOLVERHAMPTON—THE HUNTER LIBEL CASE—MAXIMILIAN.

London, Dec. 7, 1866.

All London, all England indeed I may say, has been excited during the past week by the great demonstration of the Trades in favor of Reform, which came off on Monday last. I hinted in my last at the scare which this move on the part of the proletariat, as our neighbors call them, had produced in the upper strata of society. So serious were the apprehensions of the impending gathering and procession, that there was actually a temporary emigration of considerable dimensions from the West End. The Government held Cabinet councils daily to consider whether troops should be called out and the whole thing put down, or whether any and what facilities should be given to the Trades in working out their misled will. Lord John Manners, as President of the Board of Works, and therefore Conservator of the Royal Parks for the time being, and Mr. Walpole, as Secretary for the Home Department, received deputations with bland expressions of good will, and inability to either help or hinder. Hyde Park, they said, could not be used of course, as the question of meeting there was in abeyance, to be settled probably by a legal tribunal, but certainly they might muster in the Mall (the broad walk which separates St. James's and the Green Park), anybody was at liberty to occupy the Mall peaceably; and Primrose Hill, which had been offered by the late liberal Government for like purposes, was at their disposal. The police could not be charged with the duty of keeping the peace. Neither on the other hand could special constables from the Trades be sworn in; for to give the necessary *locus standi* for swearing in special constables, somebody must swear that they feared a breach of the Queen's peace. How could this be done when Her Majesty's Government were convinced of the entire loyalty and peaceable intentions of every one connected with this interesting movement. The leaders of the Trades could not of course take any such profane oaths. Meantime, as the men declined Primrose Hill, it was difficult to suggest where the meeting could be held. So the Government balanced and swayed backward and forward. Taking example by them, the enterprising owner of Cremorne Gardens, a small man of business, of conservative proclivities, quietly backed out of his agreement to allow the gathering in his gardens of questionable repute. Really the situation was becoming embarrassing to courteous Cabinet Ministers, at their wit's end how to sit gracefully on the fence, and Trades Union leaders puzzled at finding themselves in these unwonted relations with Right Honorables. To the cynical or disinterested looker-on, the whole spectacle had a sort of lumbering humor about it, while the rest of the public were half angry and half frightened, but desiring above all things to see on one side or other

"Some sharp purpose edge the twitter."

The question of meeting-place was solved at the eleventh hour, by Lord Ranelagh, an Irish Peer, a Tory of the Tories, the Colonel of the Fourth Middlesex Volunteers, and lessee in that capacity of a large drill-ground and rifle range just outside of the fashionable suburb of South Kensington. This ground he offered to the Trades, thereby entitling himself at least (as folks say) to a step in the Peerage and an English coronet, for having delivered his leaders from an embarrassing dilemma. London reposed in comparative peace on Advent Sunday. The morning of Monday, the 3d, rose fine enough, and the weather held up till noon. Then a slight drizzle set in, which got worse and worse as the afternoon advanced, and ended in a steady drenching rain. Taking this fact into consideration, and also remembering that the organizers of the demonstration were not the trusted and acknowledged leaders of the Trades Unions, but only men who are ambitious of becoming so, and who seize every chance of thrusting themselves forward, in the hope of obtaining their ends by persistent self-assertion, the procession and meeting may perhaps be considered as a success. So, at any rate, it strikes observers as intelligent as M. Louis Blanc, whose letter to the *Temps* has been republished here. He makes light of the fact that not more than some 26,000 took part in the procession, dwells on the excellent spirit that animated the men, "their moderation, their longanimity, their love of order." All this, of course, is perfectly true, but no ... thing else; and the mere fact that a large body of our artisans gathered and dispersed without making or causing a breach of the peace, or threatening to overthrow established order, is not enough to satisfy us. Again, M. Louis Blanc's enthusiasm over his experiences in the crowd which gathered all along the line of march are most natural in a Frenchman, longing these many years in exile for the chance of seeing such a state of things in his own fair land. "Not a soldier was to be seen, of course," he says. "Will you believe it? I had at first some difficulty to discover a policeman, which, for curiosity's sake, I tried to do. However, by dint of searching, I perceived here and there one or two, lost among the crowd. They looked on at the ...

[illegible]

... est, coarsest part of England. The old song of Wednesbury Cocking ends,

For they are all noted for valor,
And famous for deeds ... the real cockin'—
...
And thus ended Wednesbury Cocking.

And 50 years has made but small difference in their habits and manners; but before the royal presence the other day the rough crowd bent in loyalty and devotion, like corn before the wind. I don't pretend to understand or account for it, but give it to you as fact.

The verdict in the great libel case of Dr. Hunter agt. *The Pall Mall Gazette* was delivered after my last letter was dispatched. It was for the plaintiff, damages one farthing, being, of course, in fact a complete victory for the paper and a justification of the libel—a decision which has given great satisfaction, and appears to be plainly right on the merits. Dr. Hunter and his English colleagues have indulged in a system of puffing their own wares and blowing their own trumpets—contemptible enough in any case, but which becomes dangerous and abominable when used for the purpose of decoying the victims of such a disease as consumption into their toils. The trial is important in another point of view, as indicating a reaction in favor of public writers, who have of late years found small mercy in our courts when arraigned for far less trenchant articles than that which has, in all probability, finished the career of Dr. Hunter in London.

We are anxiously expecting Maximilian back from Mexico. They say here that a French steamer has gone out to meet him, with advice that he should land in Spain, where he is to find an emeute ready for him, and possibly the crown of the Peninsula! There is the last shave of the clubs here for you. T. H.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

COLLECTION OF FRENCH LITERATURE—PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE—COMPETITION IN ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHY—LOCOMOTION ON COMMON ROADS—BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF AN AMERICAN STUDENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 27, 1866.

A more practical and practicable scheme for the embodiment of French literature in a manner to render probable its participation in the Exhibition, than that which I mentioned in a former letter, has recently been set on foot. It consists in extending to books and manuscripts the principle hitherto confined to pictures and other objects of art, as regards contributions to be made by amateurs and collectors.

The collection exhibited will take the name of "The Historical Library of France," and will comprise scarce editions of celebrated works, and choice specimens of printing and of binding. Several works are mentioned as having already been offered by their owners, ...

[illegible]

THE CHAMP DE MARS AND THE EXHIBITION PALACE.

[illegible]

SYRIA.

[illegible]

... weekly Arabic newspaper, requesting the public to watch during the night of the 13th and 14th for a grand display of falling stars. The notice was read with astonishment by some and with ridicule by others. Have they prophets in America who know when the stars will fall? Who told them? One old sheikh, a famous Arabic scholar, declared he should not believe it until he saw it. The thing was incredible. It was a piece of Western assumption to make out that they know more than we Easterners do, &c.

On the morning of the 11th (Sunday), at a little after midnight, some young men in Beirut, who were out of doors, saw what they described as a rain of fire, the stars seeming to have got loose and to be running about the sky in disorder. Soon after, a terrible thunder storm set in, and for ten hours there was an almost uninterrupted crash of thunder and glare of sheet-lightning.

On the night of the 11th and 12th, nothing was seen, as it was cloudy and rainy. On the night of the 12th and 13th, I was watching by the bedside of a sick friend, and though I looked out every hour in the night, I could see nothing in the shape of meteors, though the clouds were dense during nearly the whole night. On the morning of the 14th, at 4 o'clock, I was awaked from sleep by one of the Protestant young men shouting, "the stars are all coming down." I arose immediately, and spent the rest of the night with some friends, guests in my house, walking on the housetop. The sight was indescribably grand and beautiful. A slight mist obstructed the view toward the south, but over Lebanon and the sea, the sky was clear and the meteors were pouring down like a rain of fire. Some were small, and others large, and almost every one left a long train of fire behind it, so that the effect was beautiful in the extreme. One immense green meteor came down over Lebanon, nearly as large, in appearance, as the moon, and burst with a loud noise, leaving a green pillar of light in the train. Many of them roared through the air, and exploded before reaching the earth.

While looking toward Lebanon the whole sky became suddenly illumined as if by the light of noon-day, and turning around we saw an immense column of light in the north-west over the sea, being evidently the train left by the enormous meteor which had fallen into the sea. It ... in vain to count them, and the display continued until the dawn, when their light was obscured by the king of day. The young men who aroused me from sleep said that a half hour previous, or at half past three, the sight was terrific, and he ran into the house for fear of being overwhelmed with fire. It was, he said, a continuous fire rain of large and small stars for more than half an hour, when he remembered my request and ran to give me word. The alarm was first given by a native watchman in the Preparatory Department of the Syrian Protestant College, who had heard of the expected display, and was on the lookout. I have just received the Arabic newspaper of this week's issue, and find in it the following news about the meteors, which, for your benefit, I will translate literally:

"Beirut Domestic Intelligence.—There has preceded this a notice in No. 431 of our Journal of the falling meteors on the 12th and 13th of November, and there happened a marvelous thing of this kind on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th of the said month, and many of the people of Beirut ...

[illegible]

... day, the 14th of ... month November, the stars began ... from the east to the west and from the south to the north. They ... at the pace of fiery steeds and ... that you could not distinguish the Pleiades from the ... the passing of the meteors across them and the ... of their brightness. ... you now thought that the two ... had been dispersed and the two ... were ... and immersed and the spearman of Arcturus had forgotten his spear and was thinking only of his own safety, and ... was complaining to the bright daughters of Ursa ... about the extent of his wound and the lofty pole had ... to the claws of the eagle and the Hedbeah was ... the face of night like a leopard's skin, and ... were like a ... of fire or a gleaming of ... that the fire and sparks were harmless, not ... earth; ... as if night a daring ... who continued till morning ... one another in ... protection and peace. This I write for ... the Sultan Abdul Azeez Khan. May ... the seat of his government to the end of earth's ...

... will do for an Oriental description of the meteors of ... I should state, in connection with this subject, ... great majority of all the meteors seen in Beirut ... to come from a point in space about North East, ... move in parallel columns towards the earth in a ... course. The old incredulous sheikh in Beirut, ... to believe, was roused up by his sons, and saw ... his two eyes, exclaiming—Mashallah. The will ... is done! Thanks to Professor Newton for giving ... of the wonderful performance! May he live to ... next in the year 1900.

FINE ARTS.

MR. F. B. CARPENTER'S PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Halpin has recently finished his engraving from Mr. Carpenter's portrait of Abraham Lincoln, the original sketch for the head of the President in his large picture of the Emancipation Proclamation. The publishers of this engraving in their circular print letters from the immediate family of Mr. Lincoln, from his widow, and eldest son, from persons connected with him in early life and in his latter days, from men whose official position brought them into daily intercourse with him, and from those whose ... make them sharp judges of the claims of ... portrait, and all these letters speak with one voice ... declaring the portrait is an excellent one, ... whoever sees it sees Mr. Lincoln.

... a weight of testimony as is adduced in favor ... portrait ought to have great influence with the ... and go far toward establishing Mr. ... picture as at least one of those ... must rely in forming its judgment how Mr. ... looked. For our part, we accept it ... and we hasten to express our pleasure that ... original sketch is secured by Mr. Halpin's careful ... faithful engraving from the danger of destruction ... or fire.

... not to be denied that he who offers the world ... of Lincoln offers a gift that must be scrutinized with severity proportioned to the desire which ... world has to secure, some how, a true picture of ... great man. There is hardly a public man of ...

[illegible]

UNSOUND FLOUR.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FARMERS' CLUB.

The Committee appointed ... American Institute on the ... today presented the following ...

[illegible]

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1867.

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THE YEAR AND ITS CHANGES.

It is a long while since we have bid our readers a Happy New-Year with such well-founded satisfaction at the history of the year just passed, and such confident anticipations of good fortune in the year to come as we greet them with to-day. The last twelve months have been a period of trouble throughout the world, but out of the trouble has come peace, and through much tribulation mankind has made long strides in the way of progress. Fierce battles in Europe have resulted, we may hope, in that national unity for the sake of which Italy and Germany have suffered and struggled so long. Conservative England has [illegible] to a sense that equal rights and justice cannot long be denied to any class of men in any country. Even the unhappy course of affairs in Ireland, pregnant as it is with individual sufferings, and full of bitterness to the ardent patriots who looked for the birth this year of a new republic, and the overthrow of a giant wrong, is not without a prospect of better things, and we have good reason to trust that the rights which Ireland has failed to conquer by revolution she may attain in part when England, terrified by gathering troubles at home and abroad, is compelled to adopt a policy of justice and generosity. In Mexico, republican principles have received a cheering vindication, and almost in the very day when petty kingships and feudal principalities were toppling to their ruin in the Old World, the daring attempt of European sovereigns to impose an empire upon unwilling subjects was being signally discomfited in the New. In South America, also, liberty comes out of long wars with redoubled strength and luster. The whole world seems to have studied the lessons of our own contest, and taken fresh heart, and given new promise of the future.

If we look at home we have surely every reason for gratitude and hope. The echoes of the late combat are still reverberating; but order is gradually coming out of the turmoil; [illegible] are [illegible]ing themselves; issues are growing [illegible] of good heart are less and [illegible] know the right from the [illegible] and the people are learning to distinguish carefully their true friends from [illegible], the guides who would lead them to [illegible] peace and prosperity from the [illegible] who would lead them to destruction. [illegible] firm stand which the people's representatives have taken in the defense of the right, and the enthusiasm with which the people have applauded and sustained them; the firmness with which Congress is now following up the path which it traced out last year; the passing of the Civil Rights bill and the District of Columbia Suffrage bill; the resolute inquiry into the New-Orleans massacre, and Indian wrongs—all these things afford us certainly abundant food for satisfaction. And in [illegible] of a more material kind, the progress made during the year has been no less marked and gratifying. The great enterprise so long deferred, so often defeated, of bringing two continents into instantaneous communication with each other, has at last been perfected; and another enterprise—that of laying an iron rail across the whole of our broad continent—an enterprise which twenty years ago would have been, like an Atlantic telegraph, thought a wild chimera, is rapidly advancing toward completion. The year 1866 has seen the railway laborer digging up the Great Plains of Kansas and Nebraska, sacred only yesterday to the Indian and the buffalo, and its close hears the whistle of the locomotive on the summit of the Sierra Nevada. And just as we are about to bid farewell to the year, news comes to us across the great submarine wire that America, having again vindicated her reputation for daring and enthusiastic adventure by sending three yachts on a race across the stormy ocean, has shown also the superiority of her naval constructors by beating with these little sailing vessels the great steamers of England's favorite passenger line.

So, proud of what we have done, confident of what we are going to do, thankful for the past, resolute for the future, let us turn to, good friends, enjoy ourselves for the day, forget cares a few hours, and wish each other all a Happy New-Year.

THE EXCISE LAW.

We call on every good citizen to rejoice with us that the Excise law is at last judicially and unpregnably established by the judgment of the Court of Appeals—just delivered. The opinion of Mr. Justice Wright, overrules all exceptions and appeals, and affirms the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the act. The decision covers the whole ground. It is not merely a settlement of the particular cases brought before the Court; it is an affirmation of the validity of the Excise law in its length and breadth; and not merely of the law, but of the complete legislative power to deal with the traffic in intoxicating drinks. "There is," says Mr. Justice Wright, "really but one question involved "in the present appeals, viz: the right of the "Legislature to control and regulate the traffic "in intoxicating drinks." The act relating to New-York is declared to be less rigorous than any in force within the State for half a century. If they were constitutional, so much the more is this, and "it is a bold "assertion, at this day, that there is any"thing in the State or United States "Constitution conflicting with or setting "bounds upon the legislative discretion "or action in directing how, when, "and where a trade shall be conducted in ar"ticles intimately connected with the public "morals, or public safety, or public prosperity; "or, indeed, *to prohibit and suppress such traf"fic altogether*, if deemed essential to effect "these great ends of good government." Again: "A law prohibiting the indiscriminate "traffic in intoxicating liquors, and placing "the trade under public regulation to prevent "abuse in their sale and use, violates "no constitutional restraints." Still more strongly the Court affirms "It "is a groundless protest, therefore, that "the act in question conflicts with any pro"vision of the Constitution of the United States, "or of this State. It falls within the legisla"tive power, exerted not for the first time, "but unremittingly since the origin of the "Government."

We quote these emphatic sentences at length, in order that the scope of this judgment may be thoroughly comprehended. They are the sober and matured declarations of the highest judicial authorities in the State of New-York. The Court of Appeals, in announcing its decision, places itself on the side of order, of temperance, of public welfare, against lawlessness, license, and that utter indifference to the best interests of all, which is the boast and the shame of the liquor-dealers. These latter proclaim their purpose to maintain what they call their own rights. The courts decree that the rights of the public are paramount, that the rum-sellers shall not prefer be left a legal device which can postpone its defeat.

But it is too late to deceive public opinion. The decision of the Court of Appeals must be respected, both by the lower courts and by the clients of Mr. Justice Cardozo. There may have been danger that the bench would be brought into contempt by its disregard of law and its patronage of law-breakers; the danger is passed, we hope, when the two higher courts unite in vindicating the statute, and in rebuking both the judge and the liquor-sellers who would violate it. We look for a reign of order in this city henceforth. We look to see the Legislature, fortified by this judicial determination, resist strenuously all efforts to tamper with the statute, or to impair its efficiency. We warn them that they cannot touch the Excise law (unless to make it more efficient) without bringing down upon themselves the just indignation of their constituents. Long despised and trodden under foot, the law-abiding and anti-rumselling sentiment of New-York finds itself at last triumphant in the Court of last resort, and it will expect henceforth from the Legislature the amplest means of securing and perpetuating its hard won victory.

THE OLD AND NEW SOUTH.

It is almost vain to expect that the generation of Southern men can be taught to understand the North, the negroes, or themselves. The suddenness of the change has bewildered them, and their effort seems to be to reconcile by labor laws and penalties the traditions of Slavery with the living facts of freedom. Their children may learn the uselessness of such attempts, but it is evident that the leading men of the South look back with fond regret to the days when a few thousand gentlemen were the masters of millions of laborers.

Ex-Gov. Vance of North Carolina, in a recent letter, expressed these feelings with a sad sincerity. He told his hearers that "the "country gentlemen who owned a large num"ber of slaves and thousands of acres of land "had disappeared with the Southern Confed"eracy." They were gone to return no more, and he mourned over their departure. He pitied the negroes; they were the happiest race upon earth when they were slaves; but now he feared they would take their departure with their masters. They are disappearing as a race very fast. "The invigorating sound "of the 'old banjo,'" said the eloquent Governor, "is no longer heard, and the 'old don"'ble shuffle' is fast fading away and will soon "be gone, lost to the present and unknown to "coming generations." He recalled with touching effect the days when the slaves taught him to twist a rabbit out of a hollow and build a bird-trap on a Sunday. Nor did he fail to lament over the happy condition of the [illegible] "the old cook, and sometimes received a "slap, followed with 'Git out o' here, de wite "'folks waitin for de wittels.'" But in grieving over such terrible losses, the Governor did not have one word to say for what the colored race has found. There were pleasant things in Slavery, as there are in monarchy, aristocracy, and other general evils. It must be delightful to be a King. Even in these days of revolution, there are thousands of hard-working men who would like to be the traditional nobleman, with a castle, a park, and a few hundred tenants to patronize. A kingdom is a good thing for the King. We used to be told before 1861 that the slaveholders were kind to their slaves, and that cruelty was an exception. It was useless to reply that mercy could never be a substitute for justice. As this supposititious kindness was then made an excuse for denying the negroes their freedom, it is now a pretext for refusing them the rights without which freedom is but a name. A former slaveholder writes to us from Lynchburg, Va., that he has "more "kindly and truly sympathizing feelings "for the unfortunate race than any Abo"litionist in the North, and would to-day "contribute, according to his means, more to"ward their comfort than any man in the "present Congress of the United States, in"cluding Sumner and Wade; but, at the same "time, would submit to any infliction that "could be imposed rather than be brought to "equality in every sense with the negro." No doubt this gentleman has benevolent feelings for his dogs, and would do a great deal for his horses, but this kind of sympathy is not fit for men to offer or accept. Will the old lords of the land ever learn that it is not kindness but justice that the negro needs? Give him his rights and he will find his friends. It is precisely this equality before the law which the Southern aristocrat would refuse, that the negro wants, and civilization sustains his demand. The blessings of absolute freedom will make charities unnecessary; the negro is immeasurably better off, having the right to use all legal means to support himself, than in dependence upon a generosity which may be withdrawn. These are truisms in the North, but mysteries to men like Gov. Vance, whose eyes, dazzled with the sunburst of the future, turn fondly to the familiar twilight of the past.

Mr. McCullach says in his report: "It is this "necessity for paying balances in coin which "regulates the trade of nations. It is this "great commercial and financial law which "makes the nation that sells more than it "buys the creditor nation, and the nation that "buys more than it sells the debtor nation, "and recognizes no medium but coin in the "payment of balances, that determines the "question of the ability of the United States "to resume and maintain specie payments. "If the balance is in our favor, or, if not in "our favor, if the balance against us is so small "that it can be paid without an exhausting "drain upon our precious metals, specie pay"ments can at once be resumed. Such, unfor"tunately, is not the fact. Notwithstanding "our heavy exports during the past year (that "of cotton having been 650,072,820 pounds, or "nearly 1,600,000 bales, a quantity greater than "our entire crop of the present year), the "United States are largely a debtor to Europe."

Sorrowful and disgraceful truth, that of our foreign indebtedness, which the sheriff will teach with sharp conviction to thousands now flaunting and laughing on the thin-crusted and short-lived prosperity of credit and inflation. Look at the three items of the large debt America owes to Europe:

United States Bonds	$350,000,000
State and Municipal Bonds	150,000,000
Railroad and other stocks and bonds	100,000,000
Total	$600,000,000

Our ability to resume specie payments is truly said by the Secretary of the Treasury to depend on our putting a stop to the exportation of our gold to pay trade balances. What will stop that? Nothing save a tariff that will shut our markets to the floods of surplus foreign goods, and put an end to our running in debt abroad for what we can buy at home. Keep up the present flow of gold out of the country, and specie payments can't be resumed till doomsday. In order to resume, and to maintain resumption, the gold of the country must be kept within the country.

Congressmen, look at that formidable foreign debt up there. It is growing hourly. If its growth be not checked, the nation will be brought to the gravest trials and perils—financial, industrial and political. We conjure you, immediately on your return to your duties at Washington, to set up a tariff barrier to the importation of foreign goods, high enough and tight enough to give us a chance to return to specie payments.

THE INDIANS.

Later dispatches from Fort Laramie leave, unfortunately, little room for doubt that the massacre of United States troops near Fort Philip Kearney, in Dakota, which we reported on Friday, was to the full as horrible as it was first represented. Eighty-seven men were drawn into an ambush by the savages, and every one of them was slaughtered. It is of little avail now to wonder how an experienced officer could lead his troops into such a trap when the hostile disposition of the surrounding Indians was well known; if the commander of this unfortunate detachment was to blame, he is already punished beyond his deserts. But the frequency of Indian outrages during the last few months, and the fact that the disturbances are confined to no particular locality, but extend over the whole region from New-Mexico to the northern border, and from the westernmost settlements of Kansas to the frontier towns of California, demand of us a very careful and intelligent consideration. We expressed our conviction, some three months ago, that a general Indian war was imminent, but many people, deceived by the lying reports of those who find their profit in the wretched system of Indian misgovernment which is responsible for these horrors, made light of our apprehensions. Now, we believe, there are few who will question that a war is inevitable, and that the only way to secure the future safety of our Western settlers and emigrants is to make that war short, sharp and decisive. A Fort Laramie dispatch mentions a rumor of a coalition of twelve tribes, numbering 11,000 warriors, against the white settlers of Dakota and Montana; and a few weeks ago we had a report of a similar confederation among the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and other savages of Southern Kansas. Every mail brings us accounts of raids and massacres, now in Arizona, now in Idaho, now in Kansas or New-Mexico. Supply trains for the mining regions are cut off; mails and telegraphs are interrupted, and emigrants who are fortunate enough not to leave their bodies rotting on the plains only get through to their destination by sheer fighting.

Whether the whites or the savages are the more to blame for the chronic ill-feeling which prevails between them, it is [illegible]. People who have never been on the frontier have little idea of the intense bitterness with which Western settlers regard the red men, and the bloody severity with which, whenever they have the power, they repay their smallest depredations. But they have no slight reason for this feeling; the story of their dealings with the aborigines, though it may be a story of fraud and wrong-doing on the one side, is no less a record of nameless outrage and cruelty on the other. We believe that the Indians can be reduced to order only by the prompt exhibition of an overwhelming military force, and that they can be kept in order only by a radical reform in our official intercourse with them. There have been stories of gross wrongs and abuses committed against them by officers of the United States army; but we have no doubt that the conduct of the Indian Agents appointed from civil life has been, upon the whole, vastly worse. We have no doubt that these men, chosen too often with no regard for either their moral or intellectual fitness for the position, and accepting it with no view but to "make a good thing" out of the annuities to friendly tribes, have done more than any others to foment the spirit of massacre which is now raging over the Plains. In his last official report, Gen. Grant repeated the recommendation which has so often been made before that the management of the Indians should be taken away from the Department of the Interior and committed to the care of the Secretary of War. It certainly does seem reasonable that if the savages are only to be governed by sword and carbine, the soldiers who do the work and know its difficulties and requirements should have the entire control of it. We make no doubt that the work would be done more thoroughly and more honestly than it is done now, and that it would not need so often to be done over again.

But aside from the particular wrongs and petty depredations which have helped to fan the present flame of war, the Indians have two great causes of complaint against us, and these may account for the hostile combinations which it is said are now about to call forth the greater part of their fighting strength. We mean the two Pacific Railway lines, through Nebraska and Kansas. The construction of these avenues of civilization through the heart of the buffalo hunting grounds has been watched by the wandering tribes with bitter dissatisfaction. They have repeatedly interfered with the workmen and threatened to destroy the lines. At a great council held at Fort Zarah, Kansas, in November, 8,000 delegates from various tribes met the United States Commissioners, who had been instructed to negotiate for a right of way for the railroad and stage route along the Smoky Hill Valley, but they stubbornly refused to make any concession, and the council broke up with indications of hostilities. The same thing occurred when the Government endeavored to obtain the consent of the Indians to the construction of the route along the Platte. Of course, these roads will be and ought to be built, whether the red men like it or not. In view of the trouble which they seem likely to arouse, the recommendations embodied by Gen. Sherman in his report of the 5th of November to Gen. Grant deserve particular attention. He proposes, with the consent of his superiors, to restrict the wandering Sioux north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, and east of the road from Laramie to Virginia City. In like manner the hostile tribes of the South should be prevented from coming north of the Arkansas or west of Fort Union. This would leave us the exclusive use of the great belt in which the two railroads lie, and through which passes most of the travel overland to the Pacific Coast and to the mining regions. The measure seems effectual and necessary, and we trust that Gen. Grant and the Secretary of the Interior, between whom the disputed empire of the Plains seems to be divided, will give it due attention.

WOMEN VOTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

During the debate in the Senate, a few days ago, on Cowan's amendment to strike out the word "male" in the Franchise bill for the District of Columbia, inquiry was made of Mr. Frelinghuysen whether women ever voted in New-Jersey. His reply admitted that they once did so "in local elections." But the fact is, that, for many years, women were recognized there as voters on precisely the same terms as men. Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell, citizens of New-Jersey, have made an investigation, the result of which is remarkable, and proves that previously to 1776 only men voted, but that, in 1776, the original State Constitution conferred the franchise on "all *inhabitants*" (men or women, white or black) possessing the prescribed qualifications of £50 clear estate and twelve months residence, and this Constitution remained in force until 1844. In 1790 the Legislature, in an act regulating elections, used the words "he or she" in reference to voters. In 1797, another act relative to elections repeatedly designates the voters as "he or she." In the same year, 1797, 75 women voted in Elizabethtown for the Federal candidate. In 1800 women generally voted throughout the State in the Presidential contest between Jefferson and Adams. In 1802 a member of the Legislature from Hunterdon County was actually elected, in a closely contested election, by the votes of two or three women of color. In 1807, at a local election in Essex County for the location of the county seat, men and women generally participated, and were jointly implicated in very extensive frauds. In the Winter of 1807-8, the Legislature, in violation of the terms of the Constitution, passed an act restricting suffrage to free, white, male, adult citizens, and in reference to these virtually abolished the property qualification of £50, thus extending it to all white male tax-payers, while excluding all women and negroes. In 1820, the same provisions were repeated—and remained unchanged until the adoption of the present Constitution in 1844.

It thus appears that women and negroes possessed and exercised the right unquestioned under the Constitution of New-Jersey from 1776 to 1807, 31 years, and that from 1807 until 1844 they possessed the right, but were arbitrarily deprived of its exercise 37 years more. New-Jersey enjoys, we believe, the distinction of having been the first State which conferred upon all its citizens equal political privileges, without restriction of sex or color.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Since the days when the entire human race sailed to the peak of Ararat in a single boat, the history of the world might almost be written in the history of ships. Maritime discovery seems to have preceded, or at least co[illegible]led, all great eras. But the ancients were afraid of the sea, and even when Greece was in her prime the Mediterranean was more frequently coasted than crossed. Jason, when he brought the Golden Fleece from Colchis, [illegible] thought an especial favorite of Neptune, and the coasting trade of Carthage was justly held a marvel of enterprise. In the dark ages which followed the fall of Rome, there was little enterprise on the ocean, excepting that of the Northmen who discovered Iceland, Greenland, and even in 1001, as some claim, the Continent of America. In the fifteenth century the sea, that before had been the divider of nations—the *oceanus dissociabilis*—became the buoyant bridge that brought the uttermost ends of the earth into communication. The voyages of Columbus revolutionized the Old World by giving it the New for a rival, and there is no historian who has dared to speculate upon what would be the condition of Europe had America remained till this day undiscovered. Portugal then took the lead, and Vasco di Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope in a vessel of which Mr. Maretzek's operatic craft was not entirely a caricature. Then Balboa beheld from the peaks of Darien the unknown Pacific, with its invisible islands, a sea destined to be the pathway of nations. The Armada, the Venetian and British naval supremacies, the circumnavigation of the globe by Cooke, are among those triumphs over the ocean to which we need not further refer, but which have brought us gradually by a gentle descent from the year 2349 B. C., when Noah sailed about in his ark, to this memorable year when three little American yachts have crossed the Atlantic and astonished and delighted two continents. In writing of such an event, a decent regard for its dignity demands a little historical preluding.

American ship-builders and sailors, and, indeed, those who have never stood on a deck, and don't know much about a taffrail, or a jibboom, to whom "avast there" and "sou'-'sou' west three points on her lee" are cabalistic expressions, will all rejoice in this victory. A victory it is, not merely of the Henrietta over the Fleetwing and Vesta, but of staunch ships over wind and sea, of enterprise over prejudice, of American yachtsmen over those of Europe. We have once again done the thing that nobody else dared to do, and have a right to throw up our hats in a modest way, and cheer for the Stars and Stripes. Here are three little yachts of 200 tuns burden, never before more than 200 or 300 miles from land, which start out in midwinter on a race of thousands of miles. They make steamer time across the Atlantic. The western wind, as if anxious for the honor of America, swelled their sails from Sandy Hook to the Needles, and the Henrietta, weighing her anchor at 1 o'clock p. m., December 11, let it go again off Cowes at 5:45 p. m. on Christmas, winning the race in the unrivaled time of 13 days and 22 hours. This astonishing speed of a sailing vessel may be measured by the fact that the voyage was actually one day and a half less than that of the last but one Cunard steamer. More than this, the Henrietta, had she not been obliged to heave to for twelve hours in a heavy storm, would have so badly beaten the Java that, if steamers could blush, she would henceforth be a bright crimson color. The Fleetwing and the Vesta did almost as well, the one being but eight hours and a quarter, and the other but nine hours and three-quarters, behind the successful yacht. In a race of three thousand miles neither of the losing yachts can be said to have been distanced; if the Henrietta has most of the glory, her rivals have no discredit, and all well deserve the smiles of Royalty and the applause of the Republic. It is too early, before we know the details of the race, to speculate upon the causes of the defeat of the Fleetwing and the Vesta, but we think it probable that the Henrietta won the race on the day when she ran 280 miles. When the yachts disappeared off Sandy Hook they were close together, and the Vesta had a slight advantage in the lead. The Vesta apparently erred in choosing too southerly a course, the Fleetwing one too northerly. The Henrietta, keeping the regular steamer track, owed something of her success to that. Of the respective merits of the yachts we need not speak, except to say that the owner of the Henrietta, in announcing that he is ready to accept a challenge from any European yacht, is justified by her winning in this unprecedented time.

The general rejoicings are saddened by the loss of four men from the Fleetwing, an event common enough at sea, but made more impressive by contrast with the brilliancy of the race. We have no doubt that the New-York Yacht Club will provide for the families of these men, and we may suppose that the winner of the match, and the enormous stakes, needs no suggestion in the premises. With the exception of this loss, nothing mars the pleasure of the race. The triumph of the America over the English yachts was not more flattering to our yachtsmen than this, and yet we must not overestimate its importance. The Henrietta is about 98 feet in length of keel, but Columbus discovered America in a four-masted vessel of but 90 feet length of keel, accompanied by two caravels, one of which was probably but half the size of the Santa Maria.

REAR GUARDS OF SLAVERY.

Even those who were content with a very easy generalization, as regards any reform of the South, are coming to the opinion that the evils which vex that unhappy section are too specific and deep-rooted to be swept away by anything like partial justice to its oppressed class. All over the South exist the numerous remnants of a terrible system which did as much to corrupt and debauch white morals as to debase black manhood. The new apprenticeship and vagrant laws are nothing but the remains of the Slave Code; and the public whipping-post stands, and every country justice may claim a victim to it.

Does any one suppose that while men and women are publicly flogged, while the whipping-post exists as the unsightly stalk for the common flower and fruit of Southern justice, the freedmen will be treated with tender mercy in all that affects their civil rights, or that the whites will be less privileged than before to rob and oppress them? The whipping-post fairly typifies all the prejudice which the South has been able to carry off in its forced retreat from Slavery and maintain in the body of its law. It may be used to punish the white man, but so much more it tends to make the poor white worse than a negro. It will undoubtedly be for the most part an instrument of such precious laws as the Vagrant and Apprenticeship codes; and every negro whom these statutes ordain shall be less than a man, will have the pillory in the back-ground to assure him that if he is not content with a fraction of his manhood he can have it all whipped away.

Congress is bound to see that the whipping-post and the judicial slave sale, now the twin relics of remaining barbarism, shall be abolished. How many negroes are flogged every day in the South we do not know; but we are certain that a State so far north as Maryland sells its slaves by the dozen. There is not only sufficient law extant in the South to make a free man as much a slave as ever were the most degraded race-hands of Georgia, but there is also law to whip him to any planter's heart's content. Seeing these things, it is a wonder that any considerable sentiment of this country can coolly plead for the rights of oligarchs to sit in Congress while the victims of their blind legislation are represented chiefly by the judge who orders them to be sold into Slavery, and by the public whipper who lashes them for petty larceny.

At recent slave sales in Maryland, half a dozen men and women were sold for an average price of about $80; so that it is actually ten times cheaper to buy slaves under the present laws of the South than it was formerly to purchase them in open market. We observe that Judge Magruder, the author of these outrages, has been arrested by United States authorities, and held to answer for violating the whole spirit and essence of the Civil Rights bill both in this act and in refusing to admit negro testimony into the courts. It is important that his case, which shows a shameful contempt of opinion and of law, should be made, if possible, an example, for there is hardly any crime which, under the civilization of this land, surpasses that of selling a human being into slavery. Pirates have been hanged for no worse offense; and though Judge Magruder may shelter himself in an obsolete code, it would be a pity to lose the salutary lesson which his due punishment would be to judicial taskmasters further South. We hope that his conviction may fully satisfy justice; but failing this, we trust it may serve for a warning that the Judge who dares again attempt the crime of selling a fellow-man, and a fellow-citizen, will do it at his peril.

ABOUT BAD FLOUR.

At the Corn Exchange on Thursday, Dec. 15, 1866, sales of New-York Superfine Flour were reported at $7 55@$9 65, fifteen cents per barrel more than the same description of flour was sold for the day before, which proves that bad flour can rise in price if it sinks into flinty "hard tack" when baked for sailors and soldiers. The next quotation is $9 75@$11 30 for "*sound* extra State," which clearly shows that the former was unsound, and should have been branded bad. Four or five different kinds of extra are reported, at various prices, from $8 46 to $16, enough to perplex a Philadelphia lawyer to find out what extra means. It is not intended by the mixing millers that buyers of their villainous extras shall discover their meaning until they have paid for the flour. When the dealer or retailer sends a barrel of such flour to a customer, the latter tries to use it, and finding the cheat, sends it back. The shrewd miller does not put his name on the barrel, and as the sale is made through a broker, the purchaser, if he has paid the bill, has no recourse to the concealed offender. The dealer has been swindled, and must bear the loss, or cheat some one else. Such is the Corn Exchange of New-York, as represented by some of those who there do congregate. The disgraceful fact still stands out on the report of the market that New-York superfine flour is publicly sold for less than half the price of Southern flour.

But the Southern millers are already taking lessons from the New-Yorkers. Receivers of Southern flour say that the best of the Southern flour is not sent here. The first run of the mill is kept at home, and branded Family. The inferior is branded Extra and sent to New-York. There is often a difference of from $1 to $2 a barrel in the value of the best Southern extras that come to this market, and thus we are paid in our own coin. The grinding of unsound wheat is defended by some persons on the ground that most of it goes abroad, and the people of England are accustomed to such food, as much of their grain comes from foreign countries and is generally more or less damaged on the voyage. Hence we are no worse than other shippers of bad flour and grain—no worse than Greeks, Turks, Poles, and Russians. It may be so; it may be true, that our "rogues in grain" are no worse than European "rogues in grain," but it seems to be a novel application of the adage "to him that hath shall be given." It would be more creditable to us to be able, if in truth we could, to deny the fact, than to defend the practice on such authority.

The Court of Appeals has decided the question at issue between the Market Fund Commissioners, whereof Police Commissioner Manierre is the most prominent, and the City Council of New-York, on a motion for a mandamus to compel the latter to enact an ordinance creating a market fund or stock, pursuant to a Legislative act passed in March, 1865, under which Commissioners were appointed. The Board of Aldermen refused to enact such an ordinance. A mandamus to compel them was granted by the Supreme Court, affirmed at General Term, and is now finally reaffirmed by the Court of appeals.

"It is obvious that a scale of duties upon imports which might have been sufficient, judicious, and beneficial, when there were no "internal Federal taxes, and business was conducted upon a specie basis, may be insufficient, injudicious, and injurious now." So says Secretary McCulloch in his annual report, and truly says. Therefore our tariff rates should be so high as to be what the Secretary calls "beneficial" as well as "sufficient"—that is, protective, as well as yielding revenue—plus the amount of the manufacturer's tax, plus the difference in the cost of production made by the difference between gold and currency. The Secretary is right. He practically understands the subject.

The Annual Report of the Bank Department of the State is a paper of interest and value. Its most important facts are that the circulation outstanding last year was $27,000,449; this year it is $10,[illegible],401, so that there has been a decrease of over $16,000,000. The decrease of securities is $14,463,000, and the circulation issued $904,351. In September last but 85 banks reported to this Department, whereas at the same date in 1865 there were 114. Eight of the non-reporting have become National banks, and the rest are about to close their corporate life. By reason of these statistics, Superintendent Schuyler again complains that Congress has "imperiously refused to grant even the negative relief applied "for on behalf of the State banks," and that the State banking system is undoubtedly passing away, swept by the current of new financial exigencies.

A LETTER FROM MR. GREELEY.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times.

SIR: In your leader of yesterday I note this assertion:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Greeley (in 1862) "assailed President Lincoln with much severity be"*cause the latter hesitated in issuing a proclamation of* "*emancipation*."

So many things are "remembered" which never were true that I am not astonished at hearing that this is among them; yet I am puzzled at finding that you, who (very properly) insist on accuracy of statement from others, should have fallen into this error.

If you will take the trouble to look up my letter to Mr. Lincoln, entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," but more especially my brief rejoinder to the President's response, you will see that I only urged him to obey and enforce the laws of the land, and that I did not ask him to step beyond them. I *did* think him grievously wrong in annulling Gen. Fremont's order prescribing that "the slaves of Rebels are free," and sustaining Gen. Halleck's infamous No. 3, which forbade the reception of negroes coming from the enemy and seeking to enter our lines. I hold Fremont's order to be the simple dictate of [illegible] common sense, and in strict accord with the laws of war. I hold Halleck's order to have been prompted by the essential spirit of treason, and issued in the interest of the Rebels. And I hold that each Union officer should have welcomed to our camps every man and boy fleeing thither from the enemy who could shoulder a musket, wield an ax, or handle a spade, and either arrest and hold, or drive out of camp any imprudent Rebel who should venture within it on pretense of claiming as his slave any person rendering service thereto to the Union. And I hold that, had our commanders thus done their duty, and the President *let* them do it, the Rebellion would have been crushed in 1862.

I do not ask you to print this. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Jacksonville Ill., Dec. 26, 1866.

WHAT IS DIRT?

Solon Robinson's lecture, entitled "What is Dirt?" which he delivered December 13 and 14, at Newtown and Quakertown, Bucks County, Penn., is already producing good results. *The Doylestown Intelligencer*, as well as private letters, are very complimentary.

The Quakertown Farmers' Club, at a meeting December 20, passed the following resolutions:

That in consideration of the pleasure derived by many of us from the lecture delivered at this place by Solon Robinson on the 14th inst., and for the many agricultural truths and valuable suggestions contained therein, we tender him our hearty thanks.

That, as stewards of a goodly heritage, we will endeavor to further [illegible] of the object of his mission to "cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grows now," and to let no "worn out land" lie within our borders.

JOHN MOORE, Secretary.

Dec. 22, 1866.

This shows that seed was sown upon good ground, and not upon "worn out farms."

Mr. Robinson has engaged to deliver the same lecture at the following places:

To the Highland Horticultural Society, at Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., Saturday evening, Dec. 29. At the Lecture Room of "the Westbury Educational Association," North Hempstead, Long Island, Thursday evening, Jan. 3. At Flemington, N. J., evening of Jan. 8. At Mount Laurel, Washington County, N. J., evening of Jan. 10. At Vineland, N. J., evening of Jan. 11. At N[illegible] Ulster County, New York, evening of Jan. 18.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.—Mr. Morton, who is an old friend of TRIBUNE readers, makes his appearance again this morning in our advertising columns. Our opinion of his pens has been too often expressed to be doubtful, but we take a pleasure in saying once more that we know of no gold pens in the world equal to those manufactured by Mr. Morton. We have used them for more years than we care to remember, and we have sent many thousands of them to friends who were extending our circulation. There never was but one testimony about them. They write with unequaled ease and rapidity, with almost, or, if you choose, with quite the elasticity of a quill, and their durability is as remarkable as the nicety of their workmanship. There is a reason for this perfection. Mr. Morton's pens are made by machinery of his own invention, of the most costly and delicate construction, which enable him to make pens at once better and cheaper than can be fabricated by hand. They have superseded steel pens with all who study excellence and economy, and in the same way are rapidly superseding other gold pens. Mr. Morton now sells by agents as well as at his own store, No. 25 Maiden-lane, and his advertisement gives, in an interesting way, all needful information to purchasers.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The New-York Agency of this Company is at No. 151 Broadway, instead of No. 115, as stated in advertisement.

It Answers the Purpose of all Others.

"I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker, and having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I know three other ladies who have sold off other machines—sold at reduced prices—in order to get Grover & Baker, but recently, and they are very enthusiastic about their new machine." *Testimony of Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June)* [illegible] —*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

CARD TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

To Young Men from the Farms and Plantations who can devote a few months to Study; and Men of Middle-age who desire to change their employment for something more remunerative, a distinct, lucrative, honorable situation in business, I offer better advantages at my College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, than can be had at any other Institution in this country.

More than sixty of our graduates fill positions in the Banks and Banking-Houses of New-York City. The Institution is largely represented in Wall-street by some of our ablest men. ... The Broadway Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Central National, Fourth National and Bank of Commerce, have among their best and most trusted officers those who owe their positions to the Practical Training they received here.

The Bank of the Commonwealth has just added another to their list in the person of Mr. G. H. Smith, who has so acceptably filled the position as Teller in the Merchants' Bank at Poughkeepsie; and the estimate that Bank puts upon his ability is shown by the responsible position they have given him and the salary paid him. So we might go on with an almost endless list. Of the six Banks in Poughkeepsie, they have all tested the ability of our young men. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Peet of the Poughkeepsie Bank, Mr. Davis and Mr. Powell of the City National, Mr. Dean of the First National, and Mr. Smith of the Merchants' National, are examples of what may be found elsewhere.

More than twenty of the graduates of the Western Institution for the past year hold first-class positions in the Banks and Banking Offices of Chicago, while more than fifty of the best business houses in the city have from one to five in their employ. Twenty-two late graduates are now employed in A. T. Stewart's wholesale and retail stores in New-York, and nearly the same number are engaged in the extensive mercantile establishments of Lord & Taylor. Does it pay for young men to spend One Hundred Dollars and three months' time to fit themselves for such positions?

The Institution guarantees the total expense not to exceed $100 for three months, and receives students for that sum. Those wishing to become members will be admitted any week-day in the year. There are no examinations at commencement.

The Illustrated Paper of sixteen pages, Harper's Weekly size, giving full information of the Course of Study and the Eastman System of Practical Training, with much valuable reading matter, is sent free of charge to all who desire it.

Applicants will apply in person or by letter to

H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D.,
President, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Or, for Western Institution, to

A. R. EASTMAN,
Principal Eastman College, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—The public will not confound this Institution with the many small—so-called—"Commercial or Business Colleges," that have sprung up in the different cities. They bear no more comparison to this Institution than a common school does to Yale College. This Institution is the fountain of them all, and is exerting more power and influence for good than all combined. Some claim to have introduced practical instruction on the plan taught here. It will be understood that the Eastman System of Practical Training, was granted by law to this College ...

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

THE FINGER OF SCORN

BRICK MACHINES.

ITCH, SALT RHEUM—WHEATON'S OINTMENT

ITCH, ITCH, SWAYNE'S Ointment. Tetter. Tetter.

A FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE

THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

Gold opened at 134 and closed at 133½. The Henry Chauncey brings from Aspinwall $520,117.

Government stocks are all higher, with an increase of business. The whole share market is higher, but at the close there was an indisposition to pay the extreme rates. Erie is an exception to the advance, and has been steadily pressed to sell all day. Adams Express advanced 4 per cent, and Hudson River 10 per cent. Pacific Mail was in fresh demand, and sold ... Mariposa preferred sold at 32½ and was in demand. At the close the following prices were paid: New-York Central, 111⅝@111¼; Erie, 67⅜@67½; Hudson River, 125@140; Reading, 103⅝@103¾; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 83¾@84; Illinois Central, 120½@121; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90⅛@90½; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Rock Island, 104@104¼; North-Western, 46@46½; North-Western Preferred, 81⅜@81¾; Fort Wayne, 105@105½; Mariposa, 32½.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City Banks:

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.	
Loans	$258,255,514	$259,354,761	Inc. $1,099,247
Specie	13,231,047	13,185,122	Dec. 46,695
Circulation	32,433,429	31,664,536	Inc. 231,097
Deposits	201,029,877	200,811,290	Dec. 1,218,587
Legal Tenders	61,816,962	60,000,687	Dec. 1,816,275

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, Dec 31, 1866

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
4,001	35	398	11,295	23,300	39,029

These were sold at the following market places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At National Drove-Yards	2,404	23	330	785	....	....
At Hud. City Drove-Yards	1,231	....	....	3,000	....	....
At New-Jersey Stock-Yards	206	....	....	1,509	8,029	....
At Browning's	3	2	27	3,023	....	....
At O'Brien's	40	....	....	800	....	....
At Chamberlain's	12	10	41	1,678	....	....
At Fortieth-st. Hog-Yards	....	....	....	....	14,371	....
Sent from the cars direct to Butchers	83	....	....	600	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,255	118	1,500	16,091	11,023	33,872
Receipts last week	6,599	64	555	24,010	15,648	46,902

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE ONE-HUNDREDTH-ST. MARKET THIS ...

[illegible]

GRAIN, PROVISION, AND OTHER MARKETS.

[illegible]

THE LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

[illegible]

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866 by Solon Robinson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.]

ME-WON-I-TOC.

INDIAN LIFE.

CHARACTER, TRADITIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS, AND ROMANCE OF THE FRONTIER.

BY SOLON ROBINSON.

"Those who ever lived in the wilderness can have but a faint idea of the many romantic incidents met with by the pioneers."

This tale is illustrative of a race that is "passing away."

CHAPTER V.

It is but a fickle reliance.

The members of the expedition who went away on horseback, had all returned on foot. No horse could force his way through the snow. It was that which had delayed the return, and not the want of success. The journey out had been accomplished rapidly, and the party had been guided directly "by the Great Spirit," to see the girl they had captured, and which they described as the "beautiful bird," and they knew she was the right one, because she was the first seen when they reached the white men's country. They followed her to a lone cabin in the woods, where everything seemed to conspire to favor her abduction. A strange fatality had attended upon all her life. She had arrived in this frontier settlement, from a distant home, the very day that the party of young Meltonewah arrived, and he had first seen her as she rode past his lurking place. He said that the impression upon his mind, when he saw this girl, whose appearance upon horseback was very lovely, almost made him repent of the undertaking to capture and carry her away to a terrible fate, and if he had been alone, would have denied having seen this one and sought another. His companions were in ecstasies, to find that she was all that had been demanded by Me-won-i-toc, to make the offering acceptable.

I said that she had just arrived. I must tell you how and why. She was with friends far from danger, when a near relative solicited her earnestly to accom-

...

wigwam to shelter their prisoner, set about building a sled to convey her as soon as the snow should harden sufficiently to allow them to proceed. They spent three weeks at this camp, and had made but one or two days' march toward home, when they were observed by the hunter and brought in by the party sent out to the rescue.

Now let us return to the cabin from which the girl had been stolen.

No pen can picture the consternation—the utter amazement of the family, when her absence was discovered, which was not until late in the morning, as she retired very much fatigued, and her friends thought had slept soundly in consequence. The horse was missed first, and circumstances indicated that it must have been stolen. On this account the family were reluctant to awaken the girl as the news would distress her. They little thought how much more distressing the truth would soon be to them. The breakfast was eaten quietly and the man went away to look for, or make an alarm about the stolen horse. He met one of his neighbors, who had picked up a blanket out of the snow in the road, three miles from the house, in the direction of the route the man and girl had come the evening before, but not on the same trail. This convinced them that the horse had been taken back that way. They did not know that it was a cunning trick of the Indians to throw pursuers off their course. They expected that the tracks of the horse would be followed and the blanket found. After dropping that the horse was ridden into a brook, where the road was much traveled so that his track would be lost, and then down the bed of the stream to a safe place to turn out to reach the rendezvous.

Satisfied that they had got upon the track of the stolen horse the men went back to the house to organize pursuit.

They were met at the door by a woman wild with affright, crying, "she is gone, she is gone."

"I know she is," said her husband, "but we have got the trail and will catch the thief."

He thought of course that his wife alluded to the mare when she said "she is gone." So fully occupied was his mind with the one idea of catching the thief, that he appeared indifferent to his wife's repeated assertions that she was gone—"was murdered—was carried off bodily"—and various incoherent expressions, all of which were used against these people afterward to confirm a horrid suspicion of murder—that this man and wife had induced this girl to visit

...

GENERAL NEWS.

The whole number of persons who lost their lives on the lakes during the year 1866 was 170, the same as 1865.

Banker Gold Mine, Placer County, California, has been sold for $150,000.

At Norwich, Conn., a clergyman offers to forfeit $10,000 if a quart of pure spirits can be found in that city.

About ten tuns of geological specimens are to be sent to the Paris Exhibition from Canada.

A Virginia hunter has a gun that has taken the lives of 1,700 deer.

The Richmond city government distributes wood, in quantities of a quarter of a cord in each case, to its destitute poor.

Ten or eleven distinct shocks of earthquakes were recently experienced at St. ... C. E., occupying a period of 30 or 40 seconds altogether.

Frequent earthquake shocks in Sacramento and other points along the Pacific coast remind the inhabitants that many things are passing away.

On the 3d of January there will be a procession of the trade societies in London, which is to occupy 10 miles in length of men marching six abreast.

A feature of the French Exhibition is to be a Japanese coffee house, with eight genuine Japanese girls, already on their way to Paris, as waiters.

The cattle-plague in Holland is increasing. In the week ending Nov. 24, 3,257 head of cattle were attacked against 1,595 in the previous week.

On Monday, in Boston, a man named Melzer was choked to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat while he was eating his dinner.

During last week Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped from their offices at Virginia and Gold Hill, Nevada, bullion valued at $314,300.

Over 1,000 men are at present employed grading the Pacific Railroad on the west side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

It is reported that the late severe weather in Indiana has materially damaged the wheat crop throughout the State.

Brockport, Fredonia, Cortland and Potsdam, in this State, have complied with the requirements upon them for the location of Normal Schools at those points.

At Minneapolis, Minn., a few days ago, two girls, respectively aged 10 and 14 years, were kidnapped on the street, while on their way to church, and a most thorough search since has failed to discover their whereabouts.

The New England Franklin Club will celebrate the

...

AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—Notwithstanding the holiday season, and that the meeting of the Club was moved out of its regular order one day, there was a good attendance, and a pleasant, interesting meeting.

Alderman ELY, the regular Chairman, being absent, the chair was taken by Prof. TILLMAN, Secretary of the Institute, who opened the meeting by reading extracts from an elaborate article by Prof. Frankland, London, upon the value of a great variety of substances used as food, in producing muscular power for performing a given amount of labor. The following table exhibits the weight and cost of various articles of food required to be oxydized in the body, in order to raise 140 pounds to the hight of 10,000 feet. The price in pence is for London; in cents for New-York. External work equal to one-fifth of actual energy.

Name of food.	Weight in lb required.	Price per pound. s. d.	Cents.	Cost. s. d.
Oatmeal	1.281	0 2½	5 & 6	0 3½
Flour	1.311	0 2½	6 & 9	0 3½
Peameal	1.335	0 3½	not sold.	0 4½
Bread	2.345	0 2	8 & 10	0 4½
Potatoes	5.068	0 1	1½ & 2	0 5½
Ground Rice	1.341	0 4	rice 10	0 5¼
Beef fat	0.553	0 10	25	0 7½
Grape sugar	1.537	0 3½	cane 15	0 5½
Cheshire cheese	1.156	0 10	25	0 11½
Cabbage	12.020	0 1	1½	1 0½
Cocoa nibs	0.735	1 6	none.	1 1½
Butter	1.693	1 6	50	1 0½
Hard boiled eggs	2.209	0 6½	39	1 2½
Carrots	9.165	0 1½	1	1 2½
Lump sugar	1.55	0 6	16	1 3
Milk	8.093	0 5 pr. qt	10	1 3½
Arrowroot	1.287	1 0	20 & 25	1 3½
Cod liver oil	0.553	3 6	100	1 11½
Mackerel	3.124	0 8	16	2 1
Lean beef	3.532	1 0	20	3 6½
Lean veal	4.300	1 0	25	4 3½
Lean ham, boiled	4.020	1 6	25	4 6
White of egg	8.745	0 6	..	4 4½
Isinglass	1.257	16 0	50	22 0½
Pale ale, 9 bottles, per bottle		10	25	7 6

It will be seen by the above table that in point of cost food which ranks highest in muscular force is least used in this country. The reason for that is, that, except in the present high rates of flour, oatmeal in New-York has always ranked higher than wheat flour. In point of quantity, fat beef ranks the highest of any food, and cabbage the lowest. Milk, too, though food for babies, does not appear to give great muscular force. Potatoes, which are consumed in such large quantities by the poor, not only require a large bulk, but are really not an economical food. But of all the articles used to give strength, ale ranks lowest in force and highest in cost.

DR. SYLVESTER—A cold upon this food question: When I lived in Georgia, the common price of broken rice was one cent a pound. It was largely fed to slaves, but always proved insufficient to give them muscular power. Rice, as a food, is naturally constipating. It is found that feeding horses with rice-dust tends to produce blindness.

A New Agricultural Implement.—J. L. BUTLER exhibited a new implement invented by Cyrus H. Wouldridge, Venice, Madison County, Ill., which is now on its way to the Paris Exhibition. It is the old shovel-plow improved—that is, constructed upon scientific principles, with a ...

[illegible]

(D.D.&Co's) NAUSEOUS MEDICINES (D.D.&Co's)

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S

IMPROVED SOFT CAPSULES.

PATENTED, AUGUST, 1865.

[illegible]

VICTOR E. MAUGER, Wholesale Agent, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York.

MALLORY & SANDFORD'S IMPROVED

FLAX & HEMP

BRAKES, as now made, are the strongest and best ever used. ... Address JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

SAVONINE

A CONCENTRATED SOAP, CONCENTRATING TIME, SAVING MONEY.

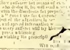
ONE BOX FOR $1 50 FOR 15 TO 24lbs. BAR SOAP.

From the daily receipt of Testimonials from all parts of the United States, it appears that SAVONINE may be used in a hundred ways not hitherto claimed by the Manufacturers. Manufactured in this city only by GLAMORGAN SOAP CO., No. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Some districts still open to responsible Agents.

OLD EYES MADE NEW ... without Doctor or Medicine. ... post-paid ... 10 cents.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.



COMFORT and CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid ... 10 cents. Address, DR. E. B. FOOTE, Author ... &c., No. 1130 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption ... The only object of the advertiser is ... afflicted, and spread information ... he hopes every sufferer will try his ... and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription ...

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

A GREAT HUMANITARIAN INVENTION.

HALL'S PATENT RUBBER CUSHION

Cures Tender Feet and prevents balling with snow. ... send for circulars.

PECK & SEABURY, No. 13 ... st. New-York.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this distressing affliction. No PRESSURE on the BACK. ... PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS.

For Sale in all Picture, and most of the Book Stores throughout the Country.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.

N. S. PALMER, Vice-President.

S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 1866, - - - - OVER $2,000,000,

AND VERY RAPIDLY ENLARGING.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER $1,500,000,

AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

THE GREAT POPULAR FEATURE OF LIFE INSURANCE, viz:

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS,

Originated with this Company in the Year 1863, and two complete Dividends upon that plan have been paid, viz., those declared April 1, 1864 and 1865. No other Company has yet paid a single year's Dividend on this plan. In connection with this system, this Company has combined the Triennial Dividend plan, by which, every three years, the accumulated surplus is distributed to the insured. At the time of the declaration of the Triennial Dividend, a much larger distribution of surplus is made than could be prudently given annually. **Those who insure at any time before the 31st of March, 1867, will participate in the Triennial Dividend of April 1st, 1867, and at the second payment of Premium, will receive the largest Dividend ever yet paid by any Life Insurance Company, to those insured for a single year.**

By the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of New-York for January 1st, 1866, this Company had assets of $150 for each $100 required for Reinsurance. By the report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, November 1st, 1865, this Company, with fifteen hundred years of life exposed upon policies issued subsequent to November 1st, 1864, met with **no losses.** This Company's Income for the year ending January 1st, 1866, was nearly double that of the preceding year, being an **increase of ninety-five per cent.** It returned in Dividends to the insured in 1865, over $115,000. The **particular attention** of those desiring Insurance on their lives is invited to the Insurance Reports of Massachusetts and New York.

By reference to the list of General Agents, it will be seen that this Company confines its business within the **healthy** limits of the United States, and is not liable to the excessive mortality to which those Companies may be subjected, which in their eagerness to obtain business, establish agencies in unsettled and unhealthy localities. This Company's risks are so distributed, that any severe epidemic will increase in only a very slight degree (if at all), the low rates of mortality which the Company's Reports have hitherto shown to be its experience.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY GUARANTEES ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

This Company has issued over 20,000 Policies since October, 1850, covering Insurance to the amount of over $40,000,000. It has paid losses to the families of about 300 of its Policy-holders, and to the amount of $1,000,000. **And in no instance has a claim been litigated.**

☞ LIFE INSURANCE IS AN INVESTMENT OF THE SAFEST DESCRIPTION. The man who holds a Life Insurance Policy for $10,000, has just as good property to leave to his family as he who owns stocks or lands of equal amount.

☞ LIFE INSURANCE IS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, for it is certain to return the amount of the premiums paid, with a good rate of interest, even to those who live to a good old age, while to those who fall short of "the term of expectation," there is a very large gain above premiums, and interest thereon. The time is rapidly approaching when neglect to insure one's life will be deemed ample proof of the lack of ordinary business prudence.

AGENCIES will be given to men of good character and address by the following General Agents of the Company, to whom also application for information concerning the Company may be addressed.

A. M. WARD, General Agent for State of New-York. Utica, N. Y.

N. D. STEVENS, General Agent for Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Western Massachusetts. Hartford, Conn.

J. W. GODFREY & BRO., General Agents for Missouri. St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. WELLS, General Agent for Illinois. Chicago, Ill.

SPRAGUE & TREDWAY, General Agents for Wisconsin. Madison, Wis.

LON WESTON, General Agent for New-Hampshire and Vermont. Concord, N. H.

S. H. McALPINE, General Agent for Maine. Portland, Me.

L. N. CLARK, General Agent for Michigan. Detroit, Mich.

[illegible]

KAVADISKA.

They lay in heaps upon the barren plain,
With shivered weapons clutched in stiffening hands,
And death in pallid visages of pain,
The chosen of many lands.

The water of Life I sprinkled them upon,
They rose up stumbering, and answered me,
"By Kavadiska was our strength undone;
Oh, follow her not, but flee!"

"Oh, feeble fools!" I answered angrily,
"Oh, cowards, whom a woman vanquished!
Be life for us; but this for such as ye,"
I poured the water of Death.

So came I to her castle stately and old,
And entered in the tapestried banquet hall;
And lo! her sword hung in its scabbard of gold
Upon the storied wall.

I unbuckled the union, and straight, with speed
Running, brought down the chastened falchion dread
Out of its gloomy scabbard, as decreed,
Leaving my own instead.

Then entered Kavadiska full of wrath,
And snatching that changed weapon suddenly,
Cried, as she leapt to bar my onward path,
"Draw! thou must fight with me!"

We fought. The sword was broken in her hand;
She dashed the golden hilt upon the floor;
"My lord," she cried, "whom I cannot withstand;
My lord for evermore!"

JOHN A. DORGAN.

MARRIED.

BRANSON—McGOLMAN—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., by Friends' ceremony, David Branson, late Brevet Colonel 72d Regiment U. S. colored Infantry, to Sally L., daughter of Nelson Woolman, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

JOHNSON—FAIRBANK—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Everett A. Clark, Wm. Orris B. Johnson of New-York to Sarah J., daughter of Henry F. Fairbank, esq.

SAVAGE—SMITH—At Albany, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by the Rev. J. Van Vechten, D. D., Edward Savage to Sarah E., daughter of Theodore B. Smith, all of Albany. No cards.

SHAW—FISHER—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by the Rev. M. Richardson, Edwin J. Shaw to A. L. Josie Fisher, daughter of Warren A. Fisher, esq.

SHELDON—EASTMAN—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by the Rev. Norman Seaver, John A. Sheldon of Rutland to Frances A., eldest daughter of the late Augustus M. Eastman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEWARD—ARMSTRONG—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., in the First Presbyterian Church, Florida, N. Y., by the Rev. Geo. Pierson, Frederick W. Seward, M. D., to Ella B. Armstrong. No cards.

TWEEDY—RICHARDS—On Thursday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. [illegible], Mr. John A. Tweedy of New-York to Miss Anne [illegible] Richards of North Attleboro', Mass.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF—At Fishkill Landing, on Sunday, the 23d inst., Daniel Brinckerhoff, aged 63 years and 15 days.

CABOT—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Christmas day, Katherine, daughter of John F. and Sophia Cabot, in the 4th year of her age.

COOK—At Albany, on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, 1866, Anne Phillips, wife of Samuel H. Cook, and daughter of Alexander G. Cochran.

CLEVELAND—At Clymer, Chautauqua County, New-York, on Saturday, the 15th inst., Eunice, relict of John Cleveland, aged [illegible] years.

CHEESMAN—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, 27th inst., Harriet S. Cheesman, daughter of the late Joseph Cheesman of this city. Boston papers please copy.

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